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**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
FOR THE HAVERTOWN PCP SITE
HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP
DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

Prepared for
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Hazardous Waste Management Division
Philadelphia, PA 19107

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AR200091

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DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This community relations plan describes issues of community interest and concern related to the Havertown PCP Superfund Site located in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The 1980 **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**, more commonly known as **Superfund**, requires that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prepare a community relations plan for involving local citizens in the decisions related to hazardous waste sites in their area. This plan outlines the community relations activities that EPA will conduct during the cleanup process at the Havertown PCP Site.

One of the major goals of this plan is to provide ways to establish and maintain open communication between: the public; local, state, and Federal officials; and other parties interested in the Havertown PCP Site. Another major goal is the timely dissemination of information to these parties. This community relations plan describes the site and its history; summarizes current site activities; outlines past community involvement and the community's current concerns; and describes the community relations activities EPA proposes to conduct during the continuing cleanup process at the site. EPA uses the community relations activities outlined in this plan to inform the local community, area civic and environmental groups, and other officials about the Superfund process and on-going site activities and developments.

Technical or scientific terms are in boldface and defined in Appendix D, Glossary of Technical Terms.

EPA obtained the information used to develop this plan from its files, a January 1991 Community Relations Plan, and recent information meetings with community members.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

The Superfund program is managed by EPA and is dedicated to cleaning up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites across the United States. The **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)** guides EPA in implementing the Superfund program. The program was initiated in 1980 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and amended in 1986 by the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**. Superfund gives EPA the authority to stop on-going releases and prevent potential releases of hazardous substances which may cause harm to human health or the environment. It also enables EPA to make the parties responsible for contaminating a site pay for its cleanup. Additionally, Superfund provides funding for the cleanup when money from responsible parties is not available.

Identifying Sites for Cleanup

Under the Superfund program, EPA investigates hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. EPA conducts an initial review of each site to determine whether further action is necessary. EPA then evaluates the site using the **Hazard Ranking System**, a measurement tool which assigns each site a score based on the possibility that contamination will spread through ground water, surface water, or air. The Hazard Ranking System also takes into account other factors, such as the location of nearby residences. EPA places the most serious sites on the **National Priorities List (NPL)**, a list of sites targeted for long-term or remedial action under the authority of CERCLA.

Superfund's Removal and Remedial Branches

The Superfund program allows EPA to conduct **removal actions** to address immediate threats and remedial actions to address long-term threats to human health and the environment. At many sites, including the Havertown PCP Site, EPA conducts both removal and remedial actions. Removal actions are usually conducted over a period of months while remedial actions usually take years to complete. The steps involved in a remedial action are outlined below.

Selecting and Implementing a Cleanup Plan

After EPA places a site on the NPL, the Agency conducts a **Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**. The Remedial Investigation identifies the nature, amount, extent, and effects of the site's contamination. The **Feasibility Study** reviews the available methods for cleaning up the site's contamination and determines the most effective cleanup method for the site. EPA presents this selected cleanup method, along with the other possibilities, to the site community in the **Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)**. EPA's release of the PRAP opens a 30-day **public comment period** during which community members are invited to comment on the PRAP. EPA holds a public meeting during this public comment period to solicit input. EPA takes all comments into account and may amend its recommended cleanup method based on these comments. After the comment period ends, EPA presents the selected cleanup method in the **Record of Decision (ROD)**. In addition to the cleanup method, the ROD contains a summary of the public's comments on the PRAP and EPA's responses.

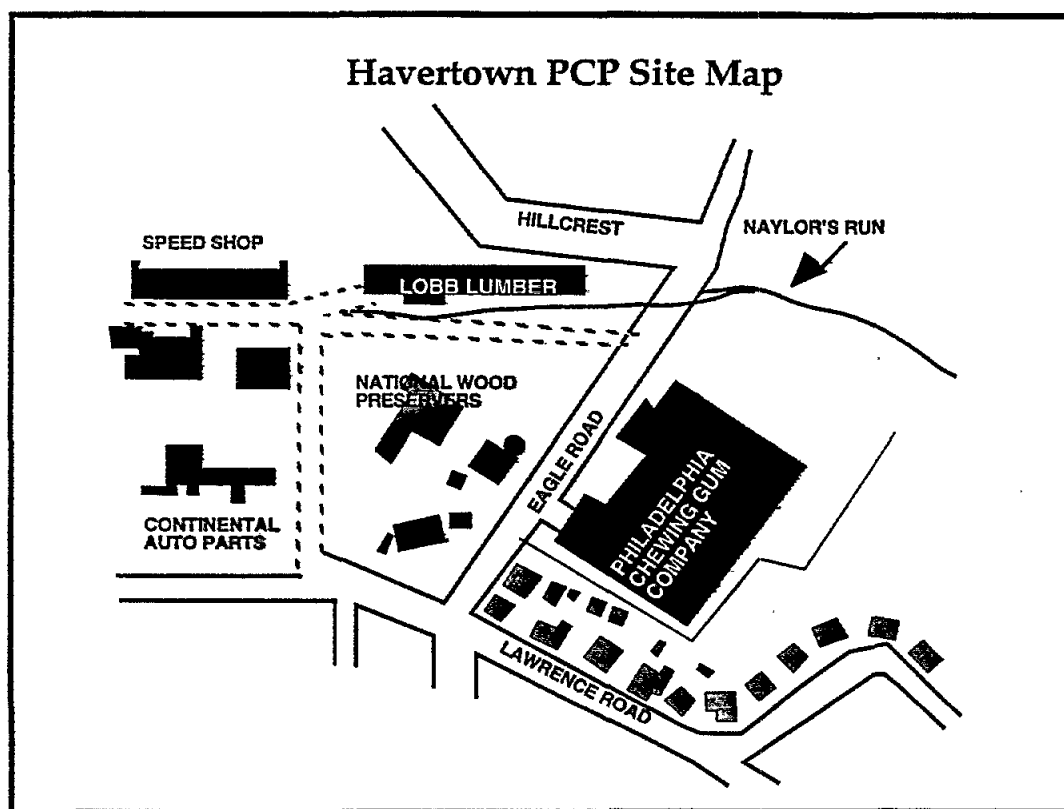
After EPA selects the cleanup method, the Agency begins its design and implementation, called the **Remedial Design**/Remedial Action. When necessary, EPA can modify the ROD to reflect minor changes to the cleanup plan. After EPA has determined that all appropriate cleanup actions have been completed at a site, the Agency will delete the site from the NPL. EPA continues to monitor delisted Superfund sites every five years to ensure that proper cleanup levels are being maintained.

3.0 SITE BACKGROUND

This section provides a brief description of the site, a short history of the site and past EPA involvement, as well as a summary of current site activities.

3.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Havertown PCP Site covers about 12 acres in Havertown, Haverford Township, Delaware County, in the southeastern portion of Pennsylvania. The site is pictured in the map below. The site encompasses a wood treatment facility formerly operated by National Wood Preservers (NWP); adjacent properties, including portions of the Continental Auto Parts (CAP) and the former Lobb Lumber facilities as well as the Philadelphia Chewing Gum Company; and neighboring residential and commercial areas adjacent to Naylor's Run.



The NWP property appears to be the source of contamination at the site. Specifically, the company used pentachlorophenol (PCP) as a preservative to treat telephone poles, railroad ties, and wood for boardwalks. Reportedly, waste containing the PCP flowed from treatment units into the ground, or was discharged into an onsite well. These chemicals contaminated the area soil and ground water.

The land surrounding the site consists of commercial establishments, industries, parks, schools, and residential homes. Approximately 26,000 people live within one mile of the site. The closest well currently in use is approximately one mile from the site. Four or five residences in the area have private wells. All area residents have access to municipal water for drinking purposes.

3.2 SITE HISTORY AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The NWP facility has undergone a series of state and Federal enforcement-related activities since contamination in Naylor's Run was first discovered in 1962. In 1981, EPA conducted a Superfund emergency response action to address areas of imminent concern. In 1987, the **Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER)** initiated a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to identify long-term environmental concerns. The RI/FS determines the nature and extent of any contaminants at a site and evaluates cleanup alternatives.

EPA's September 29, 1989 Record of Decision (ROD) for operable unit one responds to findings from PADER's study. A ROD is an official EPA document which formally presents EPA's selected cleanup method for a Superfund site. The ROD stated that EPA's initial response to site contamination should include designing and installing an oil/water separator, removing staged on-site contaminated waste, and performing "no action" on on-site soils. While completing the actions from the 1989 ROD, EPA conducted an additional RI/FS to address shallow ground water contamination. In 1991, EPA signed a ROD which authorized the installation of two oil extraction wells, a ground water collection trench, and a treatment plant. Presently, EPA is completing the design of these projects, and is also examining the condition of deeper ground water in the area.

In addition to these completed and planned remedial actions, EPA has conducted several removal projects at the site. In August 1993, EPA cleaned 30 tanks and removed 97,004 gallons of liquid hazardous waste, 60 tons of hazardous waste sludge, and 55 gallons of solid hazardous wastes from the site. Next, EPA removed all above-ground structures, including the cleaned tanks, from the NWP property. EPA also removed an underground storage tank, leveled the surface of the site, and constructed a barrier to prevent contaminated water and soil from moving off of the site. In May 1996, EPA demolished the Lobb Lumber building after purchasing this property as the location for the planned water treatment plant. Presently, EPA is planning another removal action which will include building a protective cap over the former NWP property and portions of the former Lobb Lumber and the CAP properties. The cap is EPA's response to widespread soil contamination at the site and will be used to: prevent contact with contaminated soil; prevent rain water from trickling through the soils and moving additional contamination into the ground water; and prevent contaminated soil from blowing off site. EPA estimates that construction of the cap will begin in the summer of 1996.

4.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

This section of the community relations plan summarizes the history of community involvement for the Havertown PCP Site and the major concerns expressed during a recent community meeting.

4.1 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Residential complaints initially alerted local officials to the problems posed by the site in 1972. The public has been actively involved in the Havertown PCP Site since then. Some residents have reported that their complaints about an oily substance with a foul odor go back more than 25 years. Prior to initial corrective efforts in 1976, the residents were concerned because they felt that nothing was being done to correct the problem. However, according to officials involved with the **cleanup** activity in 1976, public interest at that point was relatively low, as was media and congressional interest.

A community relations program was first implemented during EPA's sampling and monitoring activities in 1981-1982. As part of this program, EPA officials met regularly with township officials and local residents to update them on site progress. Additionally, EPA asked one local resident to help monitor the stream containment efforts. On March 24, 1982, EPA and PADER held a public meeting at the Lynnwood School to discuss their efforts to address hazards posed by the release of wood-treatment chemicals in the vicinity of Naylor's Run. At the meeting it was reported that an EPA Technical Assistance Team (TAT) was tasked to investigate citizens' reports of oil and PCP deposits downstream and reports of PCP vapors in local basements. Residents were given a 24-hour number to report any further incidents of downstream contamination or off-site vapors. EPA sent a follow-up letter to citizens who had attended the meeting to keep them informed of site progress. The letter summarized the results of field studies conducted in April 1982 and informed residents that air monitoring and other environmental review processes would continue. In the letter, EPA cautioned residents to keep away from the stream and promised to erect warning signs. Finally, residents were given the name, address, and telephone number of an EPA public affairs representative to contact if they had any questions.

As a result of the successful community relations work in 1982, the level of interest on the part of residents and the media continued in a positive and progressive manner. On January 25, 1985, PADER issued a regional press release announcing that a public meeting would be held on February 26, 1985 to discuss community relations activities for the planned remedial action at the site. At the meeting, PADER officials briefed the residents on investigative and cleanup efforts and also answered questions. On February 26, 1987, PADER mailed letters to area residents providing notice of another public meeting to be held on March 12, 1987. PADER discussed access agreements with area residents at the meeting and later distributed simplified right-of-entry consent forms.

EPA and PADER held an on-site press conference on December 19, 1987 and guided participants on a tour of Naylor's Run Creek. Following the press conference, PADER and

EPA obtained permission from area residents to collect soil samples from properties near the site for PCP analysis. PCP was not detected in the samples collected from residential properties, although contamination was found in the drainage ditch.

In September 1988, PADER completed its remedial investigation and issued the results. Based on these results, EPA issued a ROD for the site after a public comment period. The ROD required the following actions:

- On-site soils - NO FURTHER ACTION
- Groundwater - PERFORM RI/FS
- Staged wastes - REMOVE FROM SITE
- Surface water - INSTALL OIL-WATER SEPARATOR

EPA conducted community interviews on April 25 and 26, 1990 to discuss the concerns or interests of local residents and officials concerning additional studies and cleanup efforts. EPA informed all interviewees of the investigation and remedial actions about to take place.

In general, all interviewees were interested in EPA activity at the site and wanted to be kept involved. Residents and township officials stated that they would like to be better informed of EPA activities in the future. According to township officials, communication efforts had been irregular.

EPA held another public meeting on July 30, 1991 to discuss its plan to address the contaminated shallow ground water at the site. The Proposed Plan included collecting water east of the site, before it reaches Naylor's Run, and building a water treatment plant on the NWP property to treat the collected site water. To advertise the event, EPA distributed a news release and published a public notice in local papers. Many area residents attended this meeting to get more information and to express their concerns. Overall, a majority of the community agreed that EPA's proposed plan was protective. At the close of the public comment period, EPA signed the ROD which selected its proposed plan as the remedy for the shallow ground water at the site. The ROD announcement was printed in area papers on November 13, 1991.

On December 6, 1993, EPA organized and facilitated an information meeting at the Lynnewood School to announce the removal of 96,000 gallons of wood treating chemicals from onsite tanks and drums. A second removal announcement was made in May 1994. In a public notice published in local papers, EPA advised citizens that recent sampling results at the site indicated that contaminated soil posed a potential long-term threat to human health and the environment. EPA previously did not plan to address the site soil, but the recent tests determined that some type of action was necessary. EPA listed five removal alternatives in the public notice. The comment period began on June 1 and ended June 30, 1994. Based on EPA's analysis and community input, the Agency decided to cap the affected soil. This decision was announced in an October 1994 fact sheet. EPA held meetings with the Havertown community to discuss the cap design and construction schedule on July 31, 1995 and February 8, 1996. On both occasions, EPA distributed fact sheets addressing EPA plans and the community's

questions. These fact sheets were given to both meeting attendees and residents on EPA's mailing list.

On May 2, 1996, EPA held an availability session at the site to inform interested citizens of the planned demolition of the Lobb Lumber building, the improved access to the industrial area, and other changes being made. A fact sheet was also issued in April 1996 explaining these actions.

Although the level of cleanup activity has varied over the years, the community remains concerned and wants to be kept well-informed throughout the project. According to those interviewed, a majority of community members rely on direct correspondence from EPA for information about site developments. In the future, community involvement and cooperation will be an important and essential element for the successful implementation of removal and remedial actions at the site.

4.2 COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Community concern about the Havertown PCP Site began in the early 1960's, although state officials were not aware of a problem until a number of complaints were made in 1972. Local residents and officials showed a low level of interest in the site for about a ten-year period dating from 1972 to 1982.

Community involvement increased in 1982 as a result of PADER efforts to get the community to communicate their concerns. The community has maintained a moderate interest level throughout the investigative and cleanup efforts of EPA and PADER. With the expected arrival of removal teams and the planned cap construction, community members will probably become more engaged as participants. Therefore, it is important to solicit involvement and address concerns now. Following is a summary of the major concerns expressed at an EPA information meeting on July 31, 1995.

Capping Technology

Some residents would prefer that the contaminated soil at the site be removed and/or cleaned, rather than capped. They question why EPA chose capping over soil remediation.

Based on recent testing results, contaminants in the soil are at unsafe levels throughout the site. EPA considers capping the area to be the most effective way to respond to the widespread contamination. Because contaminated soils are not confined to manageable areas, it is not effective to excavate and clean specific portions of soil.

Many residents are concerned about the quality of the cap.

EPA will ensure that the site is capped with the safest, most effective materials.

Some residents asked how the type of cap built and the structures placed on top would impact later cleanup actions if capping turns out to be an interim action.

The type of cap and any structure built on top of the cap will not have a major impact on future cleanup actions. Any type of cap can be removed from the site. Removal of buildings would be more complicated, but can be done. If a structure is built on the cap, its size and weight will be limited. Additionally, any developer of the property would be informed that structures built on the cap might have to be removed in the future, should additional cleanup actions become necessary. Anyone constructing on top of the cap will have to agree to these conditions.

Naylor's Run

Many residents are concerned about how site contamination is affecting Naylor's Run.

Site-related contamination has been discovered in Naylor's Run. Currently, an oil/water separator prevents most of the contamination from reaching the stream. The collection trench and ground water treatment system, planned for construction in 1996, will clean affected ground water before it is discharged into the creek.

Construction

Residents have expressed concern that construction at the site may pose some danger to those who live near the site.

EPA will make sure that all contaminated soil remains on site during construction. EPA will apply dust control measures as needed and monitor the air around the site for contaminants.

Many residents are concerned about the delays that have affected past work at the site. Many community members view adherence to the proposed design and construction schedule as very important. They would like EPA to begin the cap construction immediately.

EPA makes every attempt to adhere to the proposed design and construction schedule. However, the cause of delays or setbacks is often the weather. Snow or heavy rains, or extreme heat or cold may delay work at the site as it is very difficult for people to work in such harsh weather. As EPA cannot control the weather, the Agency can only work on days that are not inclement. EPA will begin the cap construction as soon as the weather improves.

Payment for the Cleanup

During the meeting, a resident asked if EPA funding is available to complete cleanup actions at the site.

Funding has already been set aside in EPA's budget for the construction of a cap and the design of a water treatment system at this site. However, funding for future actions has not been dedicated.

Note: It is important to note that area residents, as well as township officials, are generally aware of environmental issues and have a high level of environmental consciousness. In summary, their major concerns are for public health and the environment.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

EPA designed this community relations plan to facilitate interaction between the Agency and the public. The following EPA objectives support community involvement at the Havertown PCP Site.

Maintain Effective Avenues of Communication among Local, State, and Federal Officials

In order to meet the needs of the community effectively, EPA will maintain regular contact through telephone conversations or correspondence with local, state, and other federal officials. EPA will provide these officials with information about site activities on a regular basis so that they may respond accurately and in a timely manner to concerned residents.

Provide Site-Related Information to Interested Parties

EPA will provide information to local residents, businesses, and other interested parties regarding site-related activities and developments to increase their knowledge and understanding of the site. EPA will provide these parties with information on scheduling, technical, program, and community relations documents related to the site.

Provide Information on the Superfund Process and How It Relates to the Site

EPA will provide information to all interested parties on the Superfund process and how it relates to the Havertown PCP Site. EPA will provide these parties with information about Superfund and inform them of any new developments or changes to the Superfund program. This information will help clarify EPA's involvement at the site, educate the public about the site's inclusion in the Superfund program, and explain how the Superfund process works.

6.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

To achieve and maintain the community relations objectives effectively and efficiently, EPA recommends the community relations activities described below for the Havertown PCP Site. EPA will conduct these activities throughout the Superfund process at the site to ensure that the public is well informed of site activities and developments and to ensure that the public has sufficient time to express its concerns. EPA is required to complete these activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Provide a Community Involvement Coordinator

To provide accurate and timely responses to residents, state and local officials, citizen's groups, and the local media, EPA will designate a **Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)** to handle inquiries and concerns regarding the site. The CIC will be responsible for maintaining open communication between EPA and parties interested in the site and for coordinating community relations activities, such as public meetings. EPA encourages the public to contact the CIC with any questions or comments about the Havertown PCP Site. The address and telephone number of the site CIC, Lisa Brown, are in Appendix A of this community relations plan.

Establish and Maintain an Information Repository

EPA will establish an **information repository** to ensure that accurate and easily-understood information is available to the public. EPA will update the repository with site-related documents and fact sheets as they become available, so that the community is aware of site activities and developments. The repository also will house the **Administrative Record** for the site. The Administrative Record is EPA's official compilation of documents, data, reports, and other information that support the selection of a cleanup action. The information repository will have photocopying capabilities. The repository for the Havertown PCP Site is the Haverford Township Building. The address, telephone number, and business hours are listed in Appendix C of this community relations plan.

Prepare Fact Sheets

To provide the community with information about the Superfund Program and site-related activities and developments, EPA will prepare informational fact sheets. Fact sheets are an effective means of establishing and maintaining communication with the public. The fact sheets will inform the public of current site status, future site activities, and developments in the Superfund process. EPA will prepare fact sheets two to four times a year, as site events warrant.

Maintain a Site Mailing List

To disseminate information easily and effectively to interested parties, EPA will maintain an up-to-date mailing list of those individuals, businesses, or organizations interested in the Havertown PCP Site. The list will include the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of: area residents and businesses; local, state, and federal officials; and other interested groups. EPA uses this mailing list most often for the mailing of site-related

documents, such as fact sheets. EPA maintains this listing in its Region III Office in Philadelphia, PA. To protect the privacy of the listed persons, EPA will not release the list to the press or general public.

Provide News Releases to the Local Media

To ensure that the public receives accurate and timely information on site-related activities and developments at the Havertown PCP Site, EPA will contact the local news media. As site events progress and EPA reaches developmental milestones, EPA will provide information to the local news media about the purpose, location, and time of public meetings and about the availability of site-related information at the site repository. EPA will send notices announcing these events to the newspapers and television and radio stations that serve the local community.

Hold Public Meetings or Availability Sessions for Residents and Local Officials

EPA will hold meetings or availability sessions for both the public and local officials to inform the community of site activities. Public meetings offer a forum for the public to express their concerns and ask questions related to the site and site activities. They also give EPA an opportunity to meet the public. Suggested locations for public meetings are listed in Appendix C of this plan. Availability sessions offer interested citizens an opportunity to meet with EPA near the site area. These sessions are beneficial because the public can get a first-hand look at site activities. EPA will hold public meetings or availability sessions for the site when significant milestones are reached during the site's progress or at the request of the community.

Additional Local Speaking Engagements

EPA is willing to attend meetings of area groups and organizations, such as the Rotary Club or League of Women Voters, to serve as a guest speaker. As a guest speaker, an EPA staff member can address concerns of the members of these organizations and maintain contact with area residents. This also provides an opportunity for members of these groups to learn more about the site and EPA's work.

Maintain Contact with Local Officials

EPA will maintain regular contact with local officials to inform them of the schedule of activities and major findings at the site. By maintaining regular contact with local officials, EPA can effectively address any public concerns that arise. As site events develop, EPA will contact local officials to keep them informed.

APPENDIX A
INTERESTED PARTIES

1. Federal Agency Officials

Lisa Brown

Community Involvement Coordinator (215) 566-5528 or (800) 533-2509

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Region III (3HW43)

841 Chestnut Building

Philadelphia, PA 19107

brown.lisa@epamail.epa.gov

Gregory Ham

Remedial Project Manager (215) 566-3194

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Region III (3HW21)

841 Chestnut Building

Philadelphia, PA 19107

ham.greg@epamail.epa.gov

2. State Agency Officials

Dave Kennedy

Pennsylvania Department of (610) 832-6199

Environmental Protection

Suite 6010, Lee Park

555 North Lane

Conshohocken, PA 19428

3. Federal Elected Officials

Senator Rick Santorum

Russell Senate Building (202) 224-6324

Suite 120

Washington, DC 20510

Widener Building

(215) 864-6900

1 Penn Square, Suite 960

Philadelphia, PA 19107

Senator Arlen Specter
530 Hart Senate Office Building (202) 224-6324
Washington, DC 20510

600 Arch Street (215) 597-7200
Suite 9400
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Representative Curt Weldon
2452 Rayburn House Office Building (202) 225-2011
Washington, DC 20515

1554 Garret Road (610) 259-0700
Upper Darby, PA 19082

4. State Elected Officials

Governor Thomas Ridge
Office of the Governor (800) 932-0784
Main Capitol Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Senator Richard A. Tilghman
406 Gatcombe Lane (610) 525-7674
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Representative Greg Vitali
1001 East Darby Road (610) 789-3900
Havertown, PA 19083

5. Local Officials

Haverford Township Board of Commissioners
Township Administration Building (610) 446-1001
2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083
Fred C. Moran, President
John D. McDonald, Vice-President
Joan F. Genthert-GianGiulio, Member
Joseph F. Kelly, Member
Ben Kapustin, Member
Joe Cirillo, Member
Carolyn Parker, Member
Anthony M. Ercole, Member
James McGarrity, Member

Thomas J. Bannar, Township Manager
Haverford Township
Township Administration Building
2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

(610) 446-9403

Lori Hanlon-Widdop, Director/Codes Enforcement
Haverford Township
Township Administration Building
2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

(610) 446-1002

Paul J. Winterhalter, Township Solicitor
Haverford Township
Township Administration Building
2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

(610) 446-1001

6. Local Media

Radio and Television

WCAU Radio and Television
City Line & Monument Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131

(215) 639-7836

WDAS Radio
Belmont Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131

(215) 581-2100

WHYY Radio and Television
Independence Mall West
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 351-9200

KYW Radio and Television
Independence Mall East
Philadelphia, PA 19106

(215) 238-4700

Newspapers

Philadelphia Inquirer

440 North Broad Street, 3rd Fl.

Philadelphia, PA 19130

Advertising Contact:

(215) 854-5463

Ms. Joan Burak

Rate:

Main Line Neighborhood Section

\$19.05 per column inch (Thursday and Friday)

\$22.83 per column inch (Sunday)

Deadline:

Make reservation by the week prior to publication/Send copy three days prior to publication

Circulation:

38,700 (Thursday and Friday)

71,000 (Sunday)

Pennsylvania West Section (Delaware and Chester Counties)

Rate:

\$15.05 per column inch

Deadline:

Make reservation by the week prior to publication/Send copy three days prior to publication

Circulation:

113,000 (Monday and Tuesday)

Delaware County Daily Times

500 Mildred Avenue

Primos, PA 19018

Advertising Contact:

Rate:

Deadline:

(610) 622-8864

Ms. Carol Sandone

\$ 38.20 per column inch

Make reservation by the week prior to publication/Send copy two days prior to publication

Circulation:

60,000 (Daily - excluding Saturday)

APPENDIX B
COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION LOCATIONS
FOR FACT SHEETS

Haverford Township Building (610) 446-1001
2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

Haverford Township Free Library (610) 446-3082
1601 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

Havertown Post Office (610) 789-4020
444 Township Line
Havertown, PA 19083

APPENDIX C
**SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY,
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD REPOSITORY,
AND PUBLIC MEETINGS**

1. Information and Administrative Record Repository

Haverford Township Building (610) 446-1001
c/o Lori Hanlon-Widdop
2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

U.S. EPA, Region III (215) 597-3037
c/o Anna Butch
841 Chestnut Building, 9th floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Haverford Township Free Library (610) 446-3082
1601 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

2. Public Meeting Locations

*Lynnwood Elementary School (610) 853-1487
Lawrence Road
Havertown, PA 19083

*Oakmont School (610) 853-5950
Eagle Road and Hathaway Lane
Havertown, PA 19083

Haverford Township Building (610) 446-1001
2325 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

*NOTE: All arrangements for schools in Haverford Township must be made through:
Mr. Gilbert S. Countryman (610) 853-5917
Administrative Assistant
Haverford Township School District
1801 Darby Road
Havertown, PA 19083

AR200111

Appendix D
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Administrative Record: The official file containing the Remedial Investigation (RI) report, Feasibility Study (FS) report, Risk Assessment, and other site-related documents which provide the basis for EPA's selection of a remedial (long-term cleanup) alternative at a Superfund site.

Cap: A layer of clay or other impermeable material installed over the top of a closed landfill to minimize rainwater infiltration and contaminants leaching back into the ground water.

Cleanup: An action taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could adversely affect public health and/or the environment. The word "cleanup" is used to refer to both short-term (removal) actions and long-term (remedial response) actions at Superfund sites.

Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC): An individual responsible for maintaining open communication between EPA and interested parties; coordinating community relations activities, such as public meetings; and responding to questions and comments from concerned citizens about individual sites.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law (commonly known as "Superfund") passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The law gave EPA the authority to investigate sites where there is a suspected threat to public health or the environment caused by the release or potential release of hazardous substances. The law also created a special tax on the chemical and petroleum industries. Funds collected under the tax are deposited into a trust fund to be used to clean up abandoned or uncontrolled waste sites. Under the law, EPA can: pay for site cleanup when the parties responsible for site contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the cleanup, or take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Fact Sheet: A document prepared by EPA to inform the public of current and future site activity and developments in the Superfund program.

Feasibility Study (FS): A study which identifies and evaluates site cleanup alternatives, and analyzes the technologies and their benefits, limitations, and costs.

Ground water: Fresh water that fills in underground gaps between soil, sand, and gravel that is underground. Groundwater can be a major source of drinking water.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS): The primary tool used by EPA to evaluate and determine the risks to public and environmental health associated with the release of hazardous waste. The HRS score is calculated based on the potential threat of hazardous waste spreading from the site through the air, surface water, and ground water and on other factors such as population density and proximity. This score is the principle factor in deciding if the site will be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL).

Information Repository: A collection of documents about a specific Superfund site and the general Superfund process. EPA usually sets up the information repository in a public building that is conveniently located, accessible to the handicapped, and contains a photocopying machine.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): The federal regulation that guides the Superfund program. The NCP was revised in 1990.

National Priorities List (NPL): EPA's list of the nation's most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup using Superfund money. EPA updates the NPL at least once a year.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP): The state agency that supports EPA-led activities at Superfund sites in Pennsylvania. PADEP reviews and comments on site work and studies, participates in community involvement activities, and provides technical assistance to EPA. PADEP was known as the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER) prior to October 1995.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PADER): See PADEP

Pentachlorophenol (PCP): An organic compound commonly used as a wood preservative.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan (Proposed Plan): A Superfund site document which reviews the cleanup alternatives presented in the site Feasibility Study and identifies EPA's Preferred Alternative. Selection of a Preferred Alternative is not a decision to use that alternative; rather it is a way for EPA to indicate, based upon its experience and expertise, which alternative is likely to be the best course of action. EPA must actively solicit public review of and comment on all the alternatives under consideration.

Public Comment Period: A period during which the public can formally review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, EPA holds a public comment period when it proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. EPA also holds a minimum 30-day public comment period to enable community members to review and comment on a Proposed Plan.

Record of Decision (ROD): A legal document that announces and explains the cleanup method(s) EPA will use at a National Priorities List site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study and on EPA's consideration of comments received during the public comment period.

Remedial Action (RI): The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the Remedial Design of the selected clean-up alternative at a National Priorities List site.

Remedial Design (RD): The engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision. During Remedial Design, technical drawings and specifications, such as blueprints and work plans, are developed for the remedial action at a site.

Remedial Investigation (RI): A study which identifies the nature and extent of site contamination and determines the threat that this contamination may pose to human health and the environment.

Removal Action: An immediate, short-term cleanup action to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. This action is initiated to reduce or eliminate an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

Superfund: The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA and SARA that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising the cleanup and other remedial actions. The program has the authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. The "Superfund" is a trust fund that can be used to finance cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Surface Water: All ponds, lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water naturally open to the atmosphere.